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09/605,855	06/29/2000	Robert James Lockwood	95-424	7975

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EXAMINER

KIDD, MARKY M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2645

DATE MAILED: 03/17/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/605,855

Applicant(s)

LOCKWOOD, ROBERT JAMES

Examiner

Marky M Kidd

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 June 2000

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.

2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claim 1, 8-12, 14, 15, 27, 29 and 30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swistock (US Patent Number 6,389,115) in view of Abu-Shukhaidem et al (US Patent Number 6,324,272).

Regarding **claim 1**, Swistock discloses a system for sending a notification message for a user to a messaging server (SMS 150) configured for identifying the user based on a destination telephone number consisting of obtaining for the notification message a destination telephone number in a second format (column 3, lines 26-31), and outputting the notification message having the destination telephone number (column 5, lines 7-12). However, Swistock is silent on the issue of converting the destination telephone number in the second format to the destination telephone number in the first format based on execution of a mapping rule selected based on a match between the mapping rule and at least a portion of the destination telephone number in the second format and outputting the message having the destination telephone number in the first format. Abu-Shukhaidem discloses a system that allows calling party telephone numbers to be manipulated such as deleting, substituting, translating, transposing and so on for the need of advanced telecommunication features (column 3, lines 4-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to modify the method of Swistock to include the method of

Abu-Shukhaidem in order to make sure that notification messages are being converted and output in the first format.

Regarding **claims 12 and 27**, Swistock discloses a notification system (CPIC client 126) that sends a notification message for a user to a message server (SMS 150) configured for identifying the user based on a destination telephone number (column 3, line 20) wherein the notification system includes a message interface (CPIC Server 140) that is configured for receiving the notification message (column 3, lines 22-24) and having a destination telephone number, and a output interface (protocol handler 115) configured for outputting to the message server (SMS 150) the notification message in the first format of the destination telephone number (column 3, lines 25-27). Swistock is silent on the issue of a dial map that converts the destination telephone number in the second format to the destination telephone number in the first format, where the dial map executes a selected mapping rule based on a match between the mapping rule and at least a portion of the destination telephone number in the second format. Abu-Shukhaidem; however, teaches a system that will convert/modify a calling party telephone number for output to the called party by using a pattern match for digit analysis (column 2, lines 4-11). Therefore, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to modify the system of Swistock to implement the system of Abu-Shukhaidem in order to ensure that notification message is converted to the first format.

Regarding **claims 8 and 9**, Abu-Shukhaidem discloses a converting step that matches the mapping rule, a portion of the destination telephone number in the second format based on a pattern within the destination telephone number in the second format, and determines that the

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prescribed pattern of the regular pattern is specified within the matched mapping rule (column 7, lines 3-6).

Regarding **claim 10**, Abu-Shukhaidem discloses a method in the converting step consisting of replacing at least a portion of the destination telephone number in the second format with a replacement value specified in the matched mapping rule (column 5, lines 6-11).

Regarding **claim 11**, Abu-Shukhaidem discloses the method of the first format is an international telephone format, and the second format in a national telephone format (column 2, lines 36-37).

Regarding **claims 14, 15, 29 and 30**, Abu-Shukhaidem discloses a system that uses a mapping rule specifying a corresponding first expression, and matching the destination telephone number in a second format to the corresponding first expression. The mapping rule also specifies a regular expression having a specified pattern that matches at least a portion of the destination telephone number having the second format (column 4, lines 28-42).

3. **Claims 2-7, 13 and 28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swistock in view of Abu-Shukhaidem in further view of Lorello (US Pat 6,208,870).

Regarding **claim 2, 13 and 28**, Swistock and Abu-Shukhaidem discloses all the limitations as set forth in Claim 1. Swistock discloses a Short Message Service Center and it well known in the art that SMPP is a protocol that can be used in a SMS Center. However, Swistock and Abu-Shukhaidem are both silent on the issue of outputting the notification message to the messaging server according to Short Message Peer to Peer (SMPP) protocol. Lorello discloses that notification messages (SMSNOT) are output from one message server (SMSC) to another using the SMPP protocol (column 10, lines 53-58). Swistock discloses the method of

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outputting a notification message in the first format. Abu-Shukhaidem discloses the method of converting a telephone number from the second format to the first format. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to use the SMPP protocol in Lorello as the output protocol for connection to the messaging server of Swistock for output of the converted telephone number of Abu-Shukhaidem. Therefore, allowing a notification message to be converted from one format to another using the SMPP protocol.

Regarding **claim 3**, Swistock discloses a message server (SMSC) that consist of sending notification messages to a wireless telephone in the form of the destination telephone number in the first format (column 3, lines 29-31).

Regarding **claim 4**, Abu-Shukhaidem discloses the method of the first format is an international telephone format, and the second format in a national telephone format (column 2, lines 36-37).

Regarding **claims 5 and 6**, Abu-Shukhaidem discloses a converting step that matches the mapping rule, a portion of the destination telephone number in the second format based on a pattern within the destination telephone number in the second format, and determines that the prescribed pattern of the regular pattern is specified within the matched mapping rule (column 5, lines 1-10).

Regarding **claim 7**, Abu-Shukhaidem discloses a method in the converting step consisting of replacing at least a portion of the destination telephone number in the second format with a replacement value (modified CPN) specified in the matched mapping rule (column 7, lines 3-22).

4. **Claims 16, and 23-26** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gustafsson (US Patent 6,424,841 B1) in view of Abu-Shukhaidem.

Regarding **claim 16**, Gustafsson discloses a computer readable medium consisting of instructions for sending a notification message to a message server (Short Message Service Center) where the instructions include steps for obtaining a notification message of a destination telephone number in a second format, and outputting the notification message having the destination telephone number in the first format (column 3, lines 25-27). Gustafsson is silent on the issue of converting the destination number in the second format to the destination number of the first format based on mapping rules. Abu-Shukhaidem discloses a method of converting the destination telephone number in the second format to the first format by means of mapping the telephone number based on a pattern match (column 4, lines 28-42). Gustafsson discloses the medium of obtaining and outputting the notification message through instructions. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the method of Gustafsson in order to implement the method of Abu-Shukhaidem in order to use the instructions for performing steps of obtaining the notification message in the second format, convert the second format to the first format; therefore, outputting the message in the first format.

Regarding **claims 23 and 24**, Abu-Shukhaidem discloses a converting step that matches the mapping rule, a portion of the destination telephone number in the second format based on a pattern within the destination telephone number in the second format, and determines that the prescribed pattern of the regular pattern is specified within the matched mapping rule (column 7, lines 3-6).

Regarding **claim 25**, Abu-Shukhaidem discloses a medium consisting of the converting step of replacing at least a portion of the destination telephone number in the second format with a replacement value specified in the matched mapping rule (column 5, lines 6-11).

Regarding **claim 26**, Abu-Shukhaidem discloses the method of the first format is an international telephone format, and the second format in a national telephone format (column 2, lines 36-37).

5. **Claims 17-22** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gustafsson in view of Abu-Shukhaidem further in view of Lorello.

Regarding **claim 17**, Gustafsson discloses a computer readable medium consisting of instructions for sending a notification message to a message server (Short Message Service Center) where the instructions include steps for obtaining a notification message of a destination telephone number in a second format, and outputting the notification message having the destination telephone number in the first format (column 3, lines 25-27). Abu-Shukhaidem discloses a method of converting the destination telephone number in the second format to the first format by means of mapping the telephone number based on a pattern match for destination telephone numbers (column 7, lines 3-22). However, Gustafsson and Abu-Shukhaidem are silent on the issue of the output step outputs the notification message to the messaging server according to Short Message Peer to Peer (SMPP) protocol. Lorello discloses a notification messages (SMSNOT) delivered through the network is done by Short Message Peer to Peer protocol (column 10, lines 53-58). Gustafsson discloses the system consisting computer readable medium that consists of instructions for obtaining the notification message in the first format, but outputting the notification message in the second format. Abu-Shukhaidem discloses an

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apparatus consisting of a mapping rule for converted telephone numbers. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use the output interface of Gustafsson, as modified by outputting the converted telephone number of Abu-Shukhaidem, and further modifying by delivering of the notification message according to Short Message Peer to Peer protocol as taught by Lorello. This modification would ensure that the message server would receive the notification message in a protocol, which it can recognize.

Regarding **claim 18**, Lorello discloses a message server (SMSC) that consist of sending notification messages to a wireless telephone in the form of the destination telephone number in the first format (column 1, lines 58-61).

Regarding **claim 19**, Abu-Shukhaidem discloses the method of the first format is an international telephone format, and the second format in a national telephone format (column 2, lines 36-37).

Regarding **claims 20 and 21**, Abu-Shukhaidem discloses a converting step that matches the mapping rule, a portion of the destination telephone number in the second format based on a pattern within the destination telephone number in the second format, and determines that the prescribed pattern of the regular pattern is specified within the matched mapping rule ((column 5, lines 1-10).

Regarding **claim 22**, Abu-Shukhaidem discloses a medium consisting of the converting step of replacing at least a portion of the destination telephone number in the second format with a replacement value specified in the matched mapping rule ((column 7, lines 3-22).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marky M Kidd whose telephone number is 703-305-8149. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30am-4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang can be reached on 703-872-9314. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-308-5403 for regular communications and for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-0377.

Marky M Kidd
Examiner
Art Unit 2645

March 4, 2003

FAN TSANG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

